

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] **Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, June 8, 1864.** [No. 131

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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
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California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 8 P. M.

Attack and Defense--Difficulties of the Campaign.

There is no doubt a very great disparity between the forces of the Union and those of the rebels. We have perhaps one hundred men to their forty, and we have not then a man too many. If the contest were reversed, the North being on the defense and the South the invading power, to guarantee success against us they would be obliged to muster 100 men to our 40. This superiority of numbers is always required by an invading army, and no courage, (arms and discipline being equal,) can compensate for a lack of numbers. Napoleon had the best troops of his times; but when he invaded Germany it was with an army vastly greater than that of the Austrians and Prussians, and though his whole force was nearly 400,000, he found himself unable either at Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, or Friedland, to muster a hundred thousand in battle. The rest were guarding his line of communication with France, covering his flank, or watching over his necessary depots of army supplies. In the war now waging in Denmark, the invaders number 80,000, whilst the whole movable force of the Danish king is but 24,000. The Germans are to the Danes as 13 is to 4; and yet their lines are short, while from the narrowness of the peninsula, their flanks cannot be seriously threatened.

The first problem to be solved by an invader is that of subsistence for his army; the next, re-inforcements in case of disaster, and finally a clear field for retreat if he should be beaten. If the enemy to be assailed is feeble in war but rich in necessary subsistence, the advance can be made without care for rear lines, as the invader may then subsist his army on the enemy's people; but if either one of these conditions is against him, he must guard his line of advance; if both are against him he must not only guard his line of advance with great circumspection, but also carry his subsistence with him. These were the stern conditions under which Napoleon invaded Russia, and when the immense depots of subsistence which had been collected by the Russians at Moscow, were destroyed by fire, his long lines of communications being cut, and the surrounding country stripped of everything that could feed an army, they made that retreat necessary, which the Cossacks and cold and starvation signalized by route and direct disaster. He entered Russia with 480,000 men, complete in all arms—the most splendid army the world ever beheld. The Russians did not have a movable force exceeding 250,000 to oppose him; yet, for causes above stated, they ultimately beat him and destroyed his army. In all respects but the rigor of climate, our armies invading the South are similarly situated. Brave and disciplined armies are before them; as these fall back they destroy the limited subsistence the country affords, and thus compel our Generals to guard their lines as they advance and to carry subsistence with them. This is precisely the difficulty of capturing Richmond from the line of advance which General Grant is pursuing, and it is for these reasons that he must be re-inforced as his lines lengthen. He must have at least two men to Lee's one when he shall have reached a point within 15 miles of

Richmond, or his line of supply will surely be severed, because the country before and around him is a desert, and his subsistence must all come from behind. In Sherman's case the odds are still greater. Chattanooga is his base; there he has collected depots for a large army. It is nearly 150 miles from Atlanta. This long line is flanked and threatened by the cavalry of Chalmers, Wheeler and Forrest, with an infantry force under Bishop Polk, who is somewhere along the Coosa river, ready to strike at any exposed part of Sherman's rear. By the time General Sherman reaches Atlanta it will require a larger force to protect his lines than to whip Johnston. It is in this view that the rapid retreat of the latter becomes the least encouraging circumstance connected with the Georgia campaign. If Sherman can manage to delude the rebel leader into a decisive battle, he may then manage to subside his army very well upon the enemy, as Georgia is a rich country, and so far but little devastated by the war. But should Johnston retreat to Macon or Augusta without risking a battle, burning and wasting the subsistence of the country as he falls back, it may go hard with the Union army, especially if Lee and Beauregard should slip away from Grant into the Cotton States.

Keeping these suggestions in mind, the reader will understand why it is that, with a veteran army of at least 650,000 men, it has been found expedient to call out the better part of hundred thousand State militia to man works and forts in the South and watch Copperhead scoundrels in the North. The conditions of the invasive war are such, and such their advantage of position and railway means of concentration, that 275,000 rebel soldiers are nearly equal to 600,000 of ours; though in a clear field and an open fight like that at Gettysburg or Chickamauga, we have always beaten them man to man. Whenever they have attempted invasion and we have stood upon the defensive, they have been beaten and repelled in a few days or weeks. If we can this Summer manage to hem in and capture but one of their two great armies, as there is reason to believe we shall, their day is done and the other must soon follow the same fortune.—*Stockton Independent.*

13. A fellow was brought into a rebel conscription office one day who pretended to be totally deaf. They tried all sorts of sudden and unexpected noises on him, all to no purpose. Just as they were about to dismiss him a new plan occurred to one of the examining board. He took two silver quarters, and rattled them behind him. No sooner was the sound made than the fellow turned round and exclaimed, "I'll give you ten dollars for them."

Q I have no faith in cats; they are a cold-blooded race; they are the politicians among domestic animals; they care little who is master, or what are the overturnings, so their pickings are secure; and what are their midnight caresses but primary meetings.

—Dr. Marvel.

✍ Ideas are customers ; you must wait on them as soon as they come, or they will be gone to your rival, who will.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION.—The Memorial Diplomatique makes itself responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a recent Cabinet Council on the Danish question, Queen Victoria rose from the table declaring that she could come to no decision without consulting with Prince Albert, retired into her closet, and on emerging announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England. This unmistakable proof of mental aberration is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen; and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his princess to St. Leonards, is interpreted as an indication that Edward VII. is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain. It is certain that the present attitude of the English Government cannot long be maintained if England is to keep her place as a power of the first rank, and if the abdication of Victoria is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain, that abdication is likely to be insisted upon and accomplished with no unnecessary delay.—Commercial Advertiser.

MUSICAL TEST OF THE FEMALE VOICE.

—The influence of the temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness, or ill nature, will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a peculiar quality to the speaking voice. That there really exists amiable tones, is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is, to many, the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked, that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embellishment of the mind. For an instant, compare the vulgarity of a ballad singer, her repulsive tone of voice, and hideous graces, to the manner of an equally uncultivated singer in good society; or watch the treatment of a pretty melody from the west end of London, until it reaches the ear from under the parlor window, and observe how it gains something new of vulgarity with every fresh degradation.

BEST SORE.—The buxom, bright-eyed, full-breasted bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady withal in company—is just the sort of a girl for a young man to marry; but you, ye pig-uing, lulling, screwed-up, wasp-waisted doll-dressed, putty-faced, consumption mortgaged, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens.

15 A man who cannot command his temper, his attention and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business.

~~So~~ A wit once asked a peasant what part he performed in the drama of life? "I mind my own business," was the reply.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 3, 1864.

Indian Hostilities.

Quite an effort has been made of late by a number of ill disposed persons in different parts of the Territory to bring about hostilities on the part of the Indians, by representing to them that it is the intention of General Connor, Commanding this District, to cause all the Indians to be removed to the Uintah Valley; and at the same time that this was being done, reports were industriously bruited around to the effect that actual disturbances existed on the part of the aborigines in three different portions of the District. A careful inquiry then instituted, resulted in the discovery that the reported instances of actual outbreak on the part of the Indians were utterly untrue; in fact that they had been purposely "manufactured out of the whole cloth," and in the development of the further fact that though no difficulties had taken place, it was by no means from want of strenuous efforts used by white liars to precipitate the Indians into hostilities by the constant iteration to the various bands and tribes of the utterly false statement above mentioned.

The persons employed to disseminate such falsehoods are but cats' paws in the hands of others, who have an object in bringing about such a state of affairs; which object, though it may not be at once so transparent to persons at a distance, is nevertheless clear and manifest here; and we can only feebly express our utter detestation of the extreme want of principle of those who, for the purpose of gaining their paltry ends, will thus resort to absolute and unblushing falsehood for the purpose; and what a purpose! Nothing less than to let loose not only on the emigrants (now coming in great numbers) the savage Indian, but to inaugurate in the outer settlements a reign of terror such as has long hindered the development of Utah. Poor indeed must be the cause that necessitates recourse to such lamentable policy as this, and the baseness of the lie told in this instance is but on a par with similar instances of shameless mendacity on the part of the same clique.

Meantime we have to assure the people of the Territory, emigrants on the road hither, and those interested both east and west, that the Indians were never at any time better disposed than at present; that means have been taken to assure them of the falsity of the reports spread amongst them, and finally that no one has any reason to apprehend a renewal of the outbreaks which have heretofore—and incited in nearly every instance by the same men—rendered the mountains of Utah and eastern Nevada, dangerous to the emigrant, the passenger and the settler! We would further state that steps are being taken to ferret out the parties immediately engaged in the nefarious work of exciting the minds of the Indians by these and lies of a like nature, and that, when found, they will meet with condign punishment.

ASSAY.—An assay of certain specimen of rock lately brought here from a newly discovered ledge in Rush Valley, was shown us on yesterday. The rock is of the same general character with all the rest that has hitherto been discovered in that vicinity, viz: plumbiferous and argentiferous, and differs from the rock of other ledges only in its superior richness on assay. The estimated value per ton of the rock referred to, is by assay \$257 40c. in silver, and \$514 50c. in lead. Where can this be beaten?

[Communicated.]

The thanks of the overland stage passengers are hereby extended to Major Gallagher, 3rd Infy. C. V., Commanding Post, and to Dr. Kirkpatrick, Asst Surgeon, 3rd Infy. C. V., at Fort Bridger, U. T., for their kindness extended towards Mr. Osborn, a fellow passenger, on his way to California, who being severely affected with smallpox, was cared for and attended during his illness by them, in which they did all that could be done for the unfortunate man. For which kindness his relatives in California and Michigan will be under lasting obligations to them.

By the PASSENGERS.

TRAVEL.—Hon. John C. Schuch has our thanks for late Congressional documents.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Reese River Revue how comes to be enlarged and much improved otherwise as to type, making up, etc. We wish the enterprising publishers that success which their soundness on the vital question and their unquestioned ability richly merit.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Captain Geo. F. Price, Co. M, 2d Cavalry, C. V., now (with his company) on an expedition to Fort Mojave. His friends here will be glad to know that he and his command are in good health and spirits, and will fully agree with him in, and re-echo the deep and indignant protest which he utters against the culpable neglect which has so long allowed the well known assassins and their better known instigators in the Mountain Meadow massacre, to brave the light of day until they have apparently almost forgotten the fact that a day of retribution, though slowly, will yet assuredly come:

SALT LAKE AND FORT MOJAVE, W. R. EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 16, Mountain Meadow, U. T.,
May 25th, 1864.

Captain:—It may be interesting to the General commanding the District of Utah, to know that on yesterday and to-day I caused a monument to be erected beside the grave containing the bones of the victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre of September, 1857. Upon my arrival here on yesterday I found the monument which was erected several years ago by an army officer, torn down—the cross taken away, and the stones forming the monument, scattered around the springs. Near the remains of this monument is the grave, giving evidence of much decay—both grave and monument having been defaced by impious hands. I immediately determined to repair the grave and rebuild the monument. Yesterday afternoon I had erected a substantial monument of stone of the following size and dimensions, viz: Twelve feet square at base, and four feet high, compactly filled in with loose stone and earth. From the centre of this square, rises a pyramidal column seven feet high, of stone, compactly laid. We planted in the centre of it a substantial cedar pole, on which is fastened a small cross, manufactured from one of our packing boxes. This cross reaches three feet above the apex of the pyramid—making the height of monument fourteen feet. On the side of the cross facing to the East, so that the rising sunlight of God may each day cast its rays of beauty upon it, are these words:

"Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord."
Below these words and on the arm of the cross, are these words:

"Mountain Meadow massacre, September 1857."

On the opposite side are these words:

"Erected by officers and men of Company M, 2d California Cavalry, May 24th and 25th, 1864."

The monument, rudely but substantially erected, appears well from the road, and will stand for years, if no impious hand destroy it. The grave has also been neatly repaired, filling it with earth and rounding it on the surface—covering the whole with a layer of stones. Myself, Lieut. Conrad, and every soldier of my command, consider that the fatigues and hardships of a twelve hundred mile march to Mojave and back to Camp Douglas, are cancelled in the privilege of erecting at this place beside the remains of the murdered innocent, who were betrayed and massacred in cold blood by white fiends and their Indian allies—a monument at once expressive of our horror at the act—our respect for the memory of the murdered dead, and our sympathy for their fate. I cannot refrain at this time, from entering my protest as a soldier and as an American, at the delay of a powerful Government in at least attempting to bring the leaders of this infamous crime to justice, and holding them up for the execration of the entire Christian world. The Mountain Meadows are 302 1-2 miles from Camp Douglas.

Very resp't, your obdt servant.

GEO. F. PRICE, Capt. 2d Cal. Cav.,
Commanding expedition.
To Captain M. G. LEWIS, A. A. G., District of Utah, Salt Lake City, U. T.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 4th.

The State Committee of War Democracy of New York, met at the Astor House yesterday. After re-affirming their preference for the re-nomination of Lincoln, they adopted a call to all war democrats to rally at Baltimore on June 7th, to impress on the the Union Convention the justice, expediency and necessity of the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice President.

The Commercial says that J. J. Cisco has been compelled, by the state of his health, to resign his position as Asst

Treasurer, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year.

NEW YORK, June 6th.

A long letter from Fremont, accepting the nomination, concludes as follows: "If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way and not to be myself a candidate, but if Lincoln is re-nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse his policy and renew his power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men needlessly, and put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with a view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election. In this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step, have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice which gave me pain, but I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service—I make this sacrifice now only to regain the liberty of speech and leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set before me."

John Cochrane has also written a letter accepting the nomination for Vice President.

Tribune special, head-quarters army of the Potomac, 2d, says: The successful operations of the 5th corps on Monday were followed up by an advance of the 2d corps on Tuesday morning. They compelled the enemy to withdraw from his line on the Tatapony, and the rebels have retreated to the south side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of their line to retard our advance. Our cavalry entered Mechanicsville last evening, after scouting about the old battle-fields of the Chickahominy. Grant's strategy baffles the manœuvres of the enemy. Having offered them battle on the Tatapony with his right wing resting on the Virginia Central Railroad and having compelled the enemy to withdraw across the Chickahominy, he has thrown his left wing with his usual celerity away to the east of Richmond, and is now threatening the crossing of the Chickahominy at Bottom bridge. This is now the point of interest. Baldy Smith arrived from the White House just in time to get into action and co-operate with our left flank last night.

SANDY HOOK June 6th.

The Virginia from Liverpool 24th, Queenstown 25th.—The news from America created great sensation. The news was generally regarded in Europe as disastrous to the rebel cause. The rebel loan declined 5 a 6. Laird's rams have been purchased by the British Government.

The Duke of Malakoff is dead.

NEW YORK June 6th.

Herald's correspondent with Sherman details the battle of New Hope Church on the 27th—about three p. m. the enemy gave signs of activity and soon moved a heavy body en masse from the wood before McPherson's army and Harrow's division. They marched boldly up the hill exposed to a severe artillery fire. When they had reached within less than a hundred yards of the breastworks our infantry poured upon the thick mass a terrible volley. The column staggered but rallied and made efforts to approach closer. The troops now became hotly engaged and though the rebels greatly outnumbered us, they were held at bay. Our artillery secured a better position and with sharp

nell and shell soon sent the rebels rushing for the protection of the ravine and the wood near by. Another attack was soon made upon another position of McPherson's line commanded by Osterhouse, it was thought to have been made with even more impetuosity but met the same fate. A lull ensued but the rebels were brought up for a third attack against McPherson and Sweeney's division of the 16th corps. They at first presented the same bold front;—this did not last long; as they were discouraged and sent back with severe loss. From prisoners we learn that the rebels consisted of five divisions of the flower of Johnston's army commanded by Cheatham. Five thousand will cover our total losses.

The Herald's correspondent, with Butler says of the battle of the 2d Inst: At 5 a. m. the rebels opened with artillery, and making a body dashed on our picket line and captured a number of prisoners. The 3d New Hampshire then drove the rebels back, capturing twenty-five of them. Another attack was made, but none of them succeeded in their object of breaking through our line. Our losses are heavy, but that of the rebels much heavier.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

Dispatches from Grant's head-quarters to 6 o'clock last evening, state there has been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated Altoona Creek, 5th p. m., states that the enemy discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched on. McPherson is moving to-day for Ashworth. Thomas is on the direct road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days; the roads are heavy. The enemy had an immense line of works which we have turned with less loss to us than they.

(Signed)

STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 6th.

Additional by the steamer Virginia: News of the battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation. People are astounded at the magnitude of the losses. Some papers think Grant is defeated in his object of an advance on Richmond; others, that the battles are decisive, and that the Federals paid too dear for their victory. (if any).

The pirate Georgia, is announced for sale at Liverpool by a private party; her crew has been paid off, and her stores sold at auction.

The Times thinks if Grant captures Richmond the rebel cause is still not lost, and that its downfall will be at a great loss of life to the Federals.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC.

June 4th, 8 o'clock, a. m.

Our cavalry was engaged all yesterday in the vicinity of Hawe's store. The first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was badly defeated with a heavy loss. We afterwards attacked the hills on the left on Tatapony river and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hour; we then withdrew. We now hold Hawe's store. Gen. Wilson bivouacked last night between Bethesda church and the Pamunkey, and has a strong position. To-day the army is resting; nothing but artillery duelling occurred in the night of yesterday. Breckenridge occupied the right, Beauregard next to Longstreet's corps in the centre; Ewell was on the left, and the whole of Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points. Two of our caissons were exploded by their shells, and a number of men and horses were killed and wounded.

HALIFAX, June 6th.

Per ship China: The Bank of England reduced the rate of interest to seven.

The London Times' Richmond correspondent, under date of April 20th, claims that the rebels had full information of Grant's plans for his campaign, a fortnight before Grant marched. The operations of his army since are delineated with remarkable precision; and the Confederate loan had recovered about four per cent.

NEW YORK, June 6th.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 3rd, says the rebels continue to waste their gunpowder on Butler's formidable works. Gen. Kautz was to have started on an important mission on the night of the 2nd. Its destination was to points of most vital importance to the enemy, and it would assist Gen. Grant materially. A deserter reports the Mayor of Richmond arrested and confined in Castle Thunder, for proposing

ing a surrender of the city is case of necessity, instead of burning it as had been proposed. Every man and boy, and even foreign subjects, were pressed into service. The rebel papers complain of Jo. Johnston, and say that he is whipped.

Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of Wednesday's fighting: Our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length, from north-west to south-east. Hancock's line was on the Mechanicsville road, in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy two days before. The line of defense has been much strengthened since falling into our possession. Burnside's corps was next to Hancock. Warren was thrown a little forward, and protected in front by double, and triple lines of most formidable breastworks, and Wright's corps was marched to the left with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in front of the flank. An attempt was made by the rebel infantry early in the day, to drive our cavalry from Coal Harbor. It resulted in their repulse, and a large number of them were killed and wounded, and 200 to 300 were taken prisoners. Wright followed up his success and brought on an engagement, which lasted till an hour after dark. At that time we had carried the rebel line of rifle pits, and had driven the enemy to the Chickahominy. The rebels then made a furious assault late in the evening, upon our centre and right, marching in three lines upon Warren, and seeming determined to pierce our centre and throw our line into confusion. Attempt after attempt was made, and their men were hurled to certain destruction. The battle raged fully three hours in front of this corps. Our losses can only be a tithe of what the enemy suffered. The attack on Hancock was nearly simultaneous. He not only repulsed the enemy, but pressed them back so far that he was drawn into a bad position, and compelled to make his retreat and resumed the ground he occupied at the outset. Subsequently he was ordered to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of the lines to the extreme left.

Another correspondent, with the 18th corps, says of the fighting at Coal Harbor: The enemy were in heavy force at Coal Harbor and Gaine's Mills, strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense wood. They had rifle pits and other works. At half past four the troops were in position in three lines of battle; at five skirmishing commenced and batteries of 24-pounders opened fire on the rebels, and the roar of its guns soon completely swallowed all sounds from the skirmish line. At half-past five an order was received for both corps, the 6th and 18th, to charge the rebel work in our front, Brooks and Devine pushed through the woods on their front and poured like a tornado over the open field. The rebels opened with grape, canister and a heavy musketry fire. The first line was badly cut up, the second line mingled with it and then the third almost immediately after. The rebels were driven pell mell from their works through the woods. They rallied behind their reserves and attempted to recapture the position, but were received with so murderous a fire of artillery that they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again, they rallied and returned to the charge, but only to be driven back with greater slaughter.

A Coal Harbor dispatch of the 3d says a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 4 this morning, resulting in the fiercest fight of the campaign. The left of Hancock's corps, after a desperate resistance, turned the enemy's left, carrying a portion of their main line and capturing some guns, colors and many prisoners. Un-

fortunately, however, they were unable to hold their ground or bring off the guns. The battle still rages with a promise of a bloody day.

Fort Monroe despatches of the 3d says according to a telegram from Baldy Smith, the rebels attacked him with three columns and were driven off after a desperate fight. Smith is reported to have taken 600 prisoners. Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

NEW YORK, June 6th.
A special to the Herald says, Fremont has resigned his Major Generalship, and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

Gen. Buell resigned also, and his resignation was accepted. It is understood that he resumes his original position in the regular army as Col. and Ass't Adj't Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4th.
A rebel Major who came to Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred on yesterday, says the Federal forces at Sessionville are threatening Charleston, and that the commander had telegraphed to the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he received them immediately, Charleston is lost.

A St. Louis dispatch from Cape Girardeau represents the enemy unusually active in that portion of the State. Two hundred guerrillas are camped near Patton, and another hundred reported at Care Island, still another at Dempan. Col. Rogers thinks the movements of these guerrillas are intended to cover an attack on some important point. Their presence in that vicinity is accounted for by the abandonment of Batesville and Jacksonport by Union troops, leaving the country open to the rebels of Arkansas.

WALKER BROS.,
FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST,
Just Arrived.
ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
June 6th, 1864. jct 41

NOTICE.
A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District. By request of a majority of the miners.
JAMES S. WARREN,
Deputy Recorder.

W. L. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.
DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. D. positions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.
OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my34f

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
Patronage Solicited.
my18plm **W. C. GOODRICH & CO.**

JOHN AVONDET,
Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.
Coats, Pantaloon, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckcloths, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style. my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Virginia City, Idaho Territory.
Consignments Solicited. Terms, moderate.
REFERENCES:
Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hunsley & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory. my9plm

VIRGINIA HOTEL,
VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.
The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodging—while the tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.
Fine Corral Accommodations
On the premises, also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security. my9plm **W. W. BROWN**

JAMES LINTFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
202 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
Right Broker in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and in Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah; apply to his office.

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. my9-1f **PATRICK ELLIOTT**

Co-Partnership Notice.
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs: Conrad Prager and Abraham Gold of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled **Conrad Prager & Co.**, instead of **Ranshoff Bros.**, as heretofore.
S. L. City, April 24th, 1864. my9f

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and fastest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lewiston, more than any other ferry in the Western Country.
EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS.
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and nearest road to any of the above places.
NEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
TO
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.
THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week (every Monday and Thursday morning) at 8 o'clock, A. M. in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.
Schedule: Times 7 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.
Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.
Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Strine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.
E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent. my27-1f **L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.**

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, **ROBERT HENKINSON,**
CLEVELAND & HENKINSON,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
my29-1f Nevada City, Idaho Territory

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Gold or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Gold or Currency sold on New York.
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my31f

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
AND EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drury & Co., Philadelphia. my31f

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE.
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. my31f

ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KERRICK,
Formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, I am prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he is confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, Camp Douglas, at the corner of the main street, Camp Douglas, Idaho Territory. my31f

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
my27-1f

Stop that Coughing!
Coughs of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined by Nature to cure Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been cured by the surprising curative powers of **NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.**
It is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been cured by the surprising curative powers of **NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.**
And will undoubtedly give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are acquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is procured from the latest, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisons or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. It is a Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of **NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.**
And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSELY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTHACHE ANODYNE
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is
Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.
Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure toothache on the gums. It will soothe the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, swell and remove all sources of the gums. It will soothe the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is a useful preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Famous Tribe of Indians in the Pacific country.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Providence has provided in Nature's pharmacy roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.
Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure him, he is unworthy to be called by the principal druggists, and by
418 and 416 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, and all Bilious Disorders.
Tolerate new mode from vegetable, stimulating, extracted after long and more, the pills having used them will use no others.
For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
A. L. Mott & Co., Proprietors,
San Francisco, Cal.
For sale everywhere, try them for yourself.
418 and 416 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents.

N. P. Willis. The New York Sunday Times thus sketches Nathaniel P. Willis.

Alas, dear Willis, that the rose should lose its perfume and that poets should fade! Can it be that the rheumatic, shattered, decayed individual that we see on Broadway is the gay, dashing gallant of days gone by? Sad sight it is indeed! and as are the withered rose leaves that flitter in the morning wind. A face never large, but now pinched, wrinkled and saddened. The locks that once curled so much to his satisfaction and the distraction of all the boarding-school girls in the country, are now sprinkled with gray, and hang as forlorn as an old maid's. The eyes that once spoke like his tongue, in poetry and love, have now sunk away in their sockets, and require spectacles to assist him in his ordinary avocations. He has small, delicate hands, which he nurses, softens, bleaches and exhibits to the envy of men and the admiration of the fair sex. He dresses in some odd suit, seemingly the better to attract attention, and wraps up his neck with a jaunty scarf, taking all the care as to the folding and the hanging of the ends that is common to fastidious ladies. He walks with a careful, measured tread, as if picking his way among eggs, the real occasion for which being that he is rather unsettled on his rheumatic legs. Alas, dear Willis! we say again: We remember thee becurled, befrizzled and perfumed, strutting like a peacock, and admired like one. We see thee gaunt, consumptive, rheumatic, seedy, rudely jostled and almost tumbled over in the crowds that know thee not. We read thy poetic interweaving, as fresh and fragrant as when penned, and we are saddened to think that thy beauty and glory are dead.

COURTSHIP.—Some English gossip pretends to give as a fact, the following incident occurring between the Prince of Wales and his present wife on the occasion of their first meeting. She had first read to him a passage from Shakespeare, when he said:

"You would make your fortune in England by reading Shakespeare."

The maiden blushing answered, "If your Highness thinks so, why not engage me to be reader in the English Court? I am sure you could well afford to pay me."

"That," said the Prince, "depends entirely upon the price you may put upon your transcending powers."

"Oh," said the Princess, smiling, "I would not be very greedy. You might engage me to read for life for the moderate sum of—let me see—well, twenty-five shillings."

"Twenty-five shillings!" said the Prince; "you are quite too modest. Twenty-five shillings!"

"Not a bit too modest," said the Princess, stepping over the grass. "You know that twenty-five shillings amount to something handsome. On reflection you will find that it is an English sovereign and an English crown."

Off went the royal maiden; she was scarlet with blushes; a tear was on her cheek; she wished she could recall her words, she thought she had been too bold; but Albert Edward stood transfixed; the little god had lodged a thousand arrows in his heart.

A cotemporary wants to know whether fat men are not more kind and compassionate than lean ones. Perhaps they are, as a general rule; but all bowels are not bowels of compassion.

What will paralyze small minds, may incite larger ones, as the breath which extinguishes the candle will kindle and strengthen the flame upon the hearth-stone.

By-Laws for the Warm Valley Mining District

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District, held at the Warm Spring, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due south thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles from the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2d. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, apures, depths, width, offshoots, and crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lode shall be entitled to one claim title for discovery.

ARTICLE 3d. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4th. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5th. Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 6th. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7th. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

ARTICLE 8th. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 9th. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10th. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year. ~~There is some other claims are in litigation.~~

ARTICLE 13th. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district, under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

ARTICLE 14th. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the matter and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16th. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17th. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D. 1864. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH, Bring in Your Produce!

A. GILBERT, (Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS, and other

STAPLES.

Selected especially for this Market.

Also offers on reasonable terms, a large stock of Groceries, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAPS, etc., etc., etc.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

On Terms to Suit.

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EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

TELEGRAPH COAL

4 per ton.

Parties can be supplied with Coal at this rate, the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

GEO. W. CARLTON

O. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR

Miner's, opposite Town Clock, G. B. L. Clothing of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the making of Officers' Military Uniforms.

FOR SALE

Twenty Bags, Graham's Seed, and other articles, at the U. S. Submarine Store, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS

Commissionary Department, U. S. A. PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

S. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissionary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:

1st, FRESH MEAT.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months of July, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 31st day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissionary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Ogden, Douglas, or at the Commissionary's direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissionary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be rendered in duplicate.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 18th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Flour,' 'Potatoes' or 'Salt,' as the case may be."

Capt. and Commissionary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City, U. T. March 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 o'clock, the 1st day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 1st, 1865.